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matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or monuperiple union they are accompanied by a request to pireumstances guarantes their publication at any apartol data.

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MOTERED AT THE WINDWINSTON POST DAY IS HE RESOUR CLASS MATTER.

## WARRINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 30, 1838. SHERIDAN

We have a fine lithograph of Gen. Sheridan,-large size,-which we will send to any address, securely inclosed in a pasteboard tube, upon the receipt of 25 cents.

Cents.

## YOUR WIFE.

How Did You Manage To Get Her?

#### A Chance for the Veterans To Tell Romances.

remantle in the way you managed to secure | no hesitation in stating that, man for man, year beloved helpmeets,

A CHANCE FOR GUR YOUNG FRIENDS. We begin this week the publication of the lang-promised story, by the famous writer of books for young folks, Col. Thos. W. Knox. We knye read the entire story, and can promise with confidence that interocting as the opening chapters are, they fall far short of what is to come as the story progresses.

We hope our young renders will appreciate our efforts in securing this great treat for them, and will tell all their friends about

The story is good and long, and will run into next year. Now is the time for young club-raisers to go to work and get one of our splendid premium books we have secured for our boys who like good stories and useful works of history.

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

constantly that all the money paid out for pensions goes to the North, and the South do not bear out their statements. In 1887 the Pension Agents paid out to pensioners residing south of Mason & Dixon's Line:

peu	mioners.	
Alabama	975	\$119,652 00
Arisons	152	15,152 00
Arkansas	2,517	884,078 00
Delaware	887	112,785 00
District of Columbia	\$:597	612,207 16
Piorida	752	99,886 00
Georgia	880	111,926 60
Indian Territory	.268	83,879 00
Kentucky	30,452	1,252,558 00
Louislans	869	107,936 00
Maryland	4,178	542,691 40
Mississippi	688	88,647 00
Missouri	16,189	1,933,093 64
New Mexico	239	28,564 00
Morth Carolina	1,230	219,978 00
South Carolina.	490	49,782 00
Tennesse-	6,753	830,844.76
Texas	2,289	228,239 00
Virginia	2,658	468,799 00
West Yirginia	5,022	553,862 48
	68,190	\$7,574,710 44

THE most practicable point for the Woman Suffragists to direct their assaulting columns against is the School Board. It is very hard to give a good reason why women should not have a prominent part in the management of the schools where their children are educated, and which other women teach so successfully. If a demonstration is made that women can vote and be voted for for School Directors, without turning society topsyturvy and starting a divorce epidemic, then it will be much essier to convince men that their wives and sisters can be trusted with the ballot in the regulation of other public munttom.

THERE are lots of people making money out of forcing immigration. The man who has the handling of the immigrants' baggage at Cartle Garden makes \$40,000 a year out of his "snap." He is a very earnest believer in the doctrine that "America should be made a home for the poor and opprest of all nations."

#### "ENERVATING LISTLESSNESS."

At a recent Repnion of Confederate veterans, held at Greenville, S. C., Senator M. C. Butler, said:

received and have not expected or asked for the largueses and gratuities of the Government. So for we have been able to keep our souls and bodies looking to the National Treasury, and are better off that it is so, \* \* \* \* \* The Confederate soldier did not fight for bounties, or pensions, or booty; and, my friends, it will be the best for us in the end. Dependent bread is the most dangerous food eaten by mortal man. It contains a lurking poison, which eventually emasculates self reliance and independence, that surest safeguard to human liberty, that proudest boast of a citizen of a free Republic. It is already work-Turarray her mony volunteer consumers, and they | ing most evil offects in many sections of the country where the lavish and reckless granting of pensions and bountles have been put in operation. A friend who resides in a border State that contributed about an equal number to each army informs me that the Confederate receiving no pension, and compelled to rely upon his own exertions, has gone far should in every case give the old as well as new address. should be pensioned neighbor in the race of life As remember, subscribers should be our aful to send as the in all that constitutes a self-reliant, self-respecting, go-ahead American eltizen. The inconsiderate and recklass system of granting pensions by Congress has driven, and will drive, many able-hodied men CORRESPONDENCE -Correspondence is solicited | into the shade of enervating listlessness and defrom every sertion in report to Grand Army, Pen- pendence that must finally destroy their asefulness. stor, Millians, Agricultural, Industrial and Household | na mounters of the community in which they live.

It is not often, fortunately, that an uttersince of a United States Senator contains that effect and the necessary postage, and under no such a mass of misstatement and suphistry. In the first place, the Southerners have not, as a rule, "paid their taxes promptly." The history of most of the Southern States is a chronicle of evaded and grudging payments. So far as those due the Government are concerned, the amount has been insignificant, as compared with those paid by the loyal States, and the cost per dollar of col-

lecting the same has been greatly in excess

of the cost elsewhere. Secondly, the statement that the "Confederate soldier did not fight for bounties, pensions or booty," is as far as possible from A Fine Picture For 25 the truth. The Confederate Government began offering bounties before the United States Government did. Bounties were only abandoned when they failed to induce men to volunteer, and a general conscription had to be resorted to. Then men were forced into the army at the point of the bayonet, and kept there by brutal force. A thousand men were shot for desertion in the rebel armies where one was shot in the Union camps. Pensions played quite as much of a part in the calculations of the rebel soldiers as in those of the Union. Every one of them looked forward quite as much as the Unionists to being properly taken care of by his Government if disabled. Had the Confederacy succeeded they would have been pensioned quite as liberally, to say the least, as the Union soldiers have been. It Among as spirited and daring a body of did not succeed, but the wounded ex-Conyoung men as formed the Union army, there | federates have been taken care of in another must have been many instances of peculiarly | and quite effective way. All offices of profit remartic wooing of the women who became | and emolument in the South have been contheir wives. These stories would be very sidered theirs by a prescriptive right. No interesting to the rest of the comrades, and | nowounded or able man had any claims THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be glad to | which could be considered along with theirs. publish them. Come, boys, tell your com- To-day every State in the South pays penradse if there was anything peculiar and sions to disabled ex-Confederates. We have

> When it comes to "booty" the truth of history is that there was no comparison between the rebel and Union soldiers as remorseless pillagera. Several rebel Generals have officially spoken of the appetite of their men for pillage with praise. They thought it made them fight harder. That they did not do more of it than they did was due to the success of the Union armies in keeping them off loyal soil. Whenever the rebels got where there was any booty they loaded themselves down with it. After the battle of Gettysburg our cavalry capt ured miles of wagens laden with the spoils of Pennsylvania and Maryland stores. Bragg's and Kirby Smith's invasion of Kentucky, Price's raids into Missouri brought sorrowful times to every dwelling and store within reach of their ravenous hordes. The

The ex-Confederate pension-haters claim | only organized rebel force that reached Northern soil in the West was Morgan's. The moment he crossed the Ohio River he began gets no benefit of it. As usual, the figures | plundering, and after the pursuit commenced his course could be traced by the bolts of cloth, raillinery goods, boots and shoes, etc., thrown away by his booty-encumbered men.

No. of Amount. Taking everything into consideration, the extent of country captured, the length and hitterness of the war, the wanton injuries to the invaders by the people, there was astonishingly little pillaging done by the Union soldiers. There never was so little done by an army under the same circumstances in the history of the world.

> The last clause in the speech is the most exquisitely absurd? Yet this is what the majority of pensioners receive. The average pension of more than half of them is about \$4.50 per month - 15 cents a day. Yet the Senator has the hardihood to assert that this niggardly alowence-about the starvation wages of an Italian pessant-is sufficient to take away all the incentive to industry and self-support in thousands of active, industrious Northern men, who once had energy and vigor enough to whip Gen. M. C. Butler and his rebel associates from one end of the Confederacy to

The bitter remembrance of this noteworthy performance of theirs is what inspires Gen. Butler to maligu and slander them,

If "the imposition of a duty increases the cost of the article to the consumer," why is it that every article on the tariff list-except foreign wines and liquors-costs the consumer less to-day than before the tariff

THE 11th Ohio will hold its Reunion at Columbus Sept. 12.

WHO PAID THE DEBTY

Last week we gave an illustration of how little the rebellions people paid of the enormous cost of the war, by some figures from the report of the Internal Revenue Commis-We have paid our taxes promptly, have not sioner for 1866. On the one article of manutogether and preserve our self-respect without per cent, the Government collected \$12,where the rebels paid \$1.

Here is another item of interest. In 1868 the Internal Revenue Commissioner collected the immense sum of \$61,071,932.25 from taxes on all incomes over \$600 per annum. Of this the people of the rebellious States

paid as follows:	2 1000	
Alabama	\$3,568	75
ATICAHERS	8,603	31
Florida	********	
Georgia	56,117	88
Louisiana	211,470	69
Mississippi	60	00
North Carolina	695	19
South Carolina	269	30
Tennessee	817,369	77
Teras	15,215	83
Virginia	186,994	14
	8750,884	85

The people of the States and Territories

California	\$1,815,181 4
Colorado	91,350 8
Connecticut	1,663,638 7
Delaware	245,780 7
District of Columbia	846,832 5
Idaho	27,582 6
Hilmods	
Indiana	
Iowa	475,719 8
Kausas	167,341 9
Kentucky	
Maine	
Maryland	
Massachusetts	
Michigan	
Minnesota	86,158 9
Missouri	
Montana	
Nebraska	
Nevada	
New Hampshire	
New Jersey	
New Mexico	
New York	
Olsio	
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	
Eliode Island	
Utab	
Vermont	
Washington	
West Virginia	
Wisconsin	

In other words, the people of the rebellious States paid 1.2 per cent. of the whole, or every time the loyal people paid a dollar they paid one cent and two mills of this tax. This statement, which is shown on the records of the Treasury Department, where it is open to public inspection, ought to silence all further sham claims by the Southerners upon the question as to who has paid

### NOT TRUE.

The Alabama Christian Advocate says: Gen. Phill Sheridan is dead. He has fought his last battle, but we do not know how the tide of victory went. Of one thing we are certain, viz. that the good people of Shenandeah Valley will not soon forget the record be made in that fair atry during the late war. He burned their dwellings, laid wasts their beautiful valley, and drove the relentless charlets of war over their the wounded rebels have received more from ruined homes. We trust that he found forgiveness the public purse than wounded Union solwith God for the outrages he perpetrated upon a defenseless people under the guise of military necossity. One by one they pass away, while the sum

> down with joy upon a happy, prosperous country. This is absurdly false. It was perhaps excusable, when it was necessary "to fire the Southern heart," to clamor about "Sheridan's outrages," but in these calmer days we have the right to expect people who write about the war to tell the truth. That truth is that Sheridan did not destroy dwellings and homes in the Shenandoah The orders Grant gave him, and the orders that he issued to his subordinates, were to simply destroy whatever might be of military value. The following were the instructions to Hunter, which were turned over to Sheridan when the latter superseded him They outline the policy which was con-

stantly adhered to: In pushing up the Shenandoah Valley, as it is excted you will have to go, first or last, it is desirable that nothing should be left to invite the nemy to return. Take all provisions, forage and annot be consumed, destroy. It is not desirable that didings should be destroyed-they should rather protected; but the people should be informed hat so long as an army can subsist among them scurrences of these raids must be expected, and we are determined to stop them at all hazards.

evidence of the falsehood of the charges of wanton house-burning. From Winchester things the traveler in the Valley finds most ant.

At one place between Harrisonburg and Dayton, there was some regular house-burnamazing part of it. Think of "driving many | ing. This was in retaliation for the brutal able-bodied men into the shade of enervat- murder of Lieut. John R. Meiga, son of Quaring listlessness and dependence," by paying | termaster-General Meigs. For this all the to them from 3 to 27 cents a day! Is it not | dwellings within an area of five miles were ordered to be destroyed. It is amazing that our officers were not goaded into more of this retaliation. Sheridan wrote Grant from

Since I came into the Valley from Harper's straggier has been bushwhacked by people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have been hitherto in that Valley.

The destruction of the crops and mills in he Valley was as legitimate and commendable war policy as destroying an enemy's provision trains and commissary depots; and nothing in Grant and Sheridan's careers is a better illustration of the magnificent commen sense they applied to the art of war.

THE papers say that Mrs. Cleveland has brought her war against the bustle to a close (not clothes), and will now organize a crusade "to free her sex from the tyrannical grasp of tight shoes." She would do a greater service to humanity if she would induce her husband to help release the veterans from the tyrannical grasp of cruel need. There is no shoe that pinches like that of poverty on a disabled veteran's limbs.

THE President has approved the bill increasing the rates of pension for deafness.

There is a good prospect of once again having dollar wheat to sell on our Western farms. It has almost become a tradition now, but the time was, up to about 15 years ago, when upon the great prairie farms of

A PROSPECT OF DOLLAR WHEAT,

factured clothing, the tax on which was 6 | the Mississippi Valley a bushel of wheat was regarded as the equivalent of a good hard 027,697.17, of which the people of the rebel or soft dellar. For the past 10 years we States paid but \$84,721.79, while those of have been blessed, as a rule, with abundant the loyal States paid \$11,942,973.48, or \$141 | harvests, but when they were gathered and offered to the "markets of the world" they barely paid the expense of production.

> This was true in spite of the protection of our farm products by our beneficent tariff system, which was the only apparent bulwark between our agriculturists and ruin, with New York city eating eggs from Germany, and potatoes from Ireland, and wheat from the Nile Valley being offered at the wharves of our Eastern metropolis, duty paid, at so low a price that only the interior location of our great flour mills kept it out.

> The depressing effect of low prices for farm products has been felt in every branch of business. Demagogs have undertaken to utilize the natural discontent incident to such a long period of depression, to break down the very bridge which has carried the farmer over. Great crops the world over and exorbitant railroad freights, combined to make prices of farm products unremunerative, in fact. Mr. Mills and his party of theorists have audaciously claimed that it was the tariff, the very thing that kept the farmer from starving.

> Mr. Mills will, no doubt, claim that the boom in wheat is caused by his bill. It would be exactly as relevant as his other position. The fact is that a disastrous harvest over nearly the entire world, except Russia and the United States, guarantees a demand for all our surplus food products. For the first time in years the market will be in the sellers' favor. In England, France and Germany the condition is the same. The people must look to America for bread.

The result has been a sharp advance in New York and Chicago, and the dollar mark may be reached any day. In the meantime our wheat crop is fair, estimated at about 400,000,000 bushels, while corn, oats, hay, cotton and tobacce unite to make this the biggest all-round crop year the country has ever known.

There are, therefore better times ahead and every business feels the inspiration of the prospect. The only drawback to the situation is the constant menace of a Congrees in session. If they would do justice to the Union veterans and then adjourn at once, the business world would breathe new life and all would be bright.

### "PERNICIOUS ACTIVITY."

There are few more obnexious sealets than some small-fry political workers who have been sewarded for their services with postoffices. They are eager to demonstrate to their superiors what a happy selection was made when they were appointed, and so embrace every opportunity to de whatever they think will be grateful to their of prosperity ascends a Southern sky and looks

Complaints come from all over the country of the spiteful acts of those men towards newspapers supposed to be unfriendly to the Administration. They seem to think it part of their official duties to represe the circulation of such papers, and curtail their influence. They have the same ideas that prevailed in the South before the war, where it was esteemed the Postmaster's duty to prevent the circulation of "inflammatory newspapers," and a bill was actually introin the South to take out of the mails and destroy any papers that they thought might "teach pernicious doctrines."

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is one of the papers which has fallen under the displansure of some of these gentry, who hate it as they hate everything pertaining to the soldiers or the war. We have many good took wanted for the use of your command; such as friends among the Postmusters who were honorable soldiers; it is only the stay-athome Copperheads who are inimical to the

Other papers which have been attacked in The Shenandoah Valley to-day is the best like manner are moving to call the attention of Congress to the matter, and we shall probably have an investigation as to how to Stanton very few dwellings can be found | much attention a Postmister is expected to which were not built before the war. The | pay to selecting appropriate reading matter absence of modern buildings is one of the for the community of which he is the serv-

## EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

As heretofore officially announced in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the annual convention for 1888 of the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 18 and 19. A large attendance and a meeting of much interest is expected, as delegates have been appointed by nearly all the local associations in the Union. A number of prominent speakers will be present to participate in the meeting, Ferry every train, every small party, and every among whom we can mention Rev. C. C. McCabe, Chaplain of the association; Maj. Frank E. Moran, historiam; Gen. L. R. Fortesque, Philadelphia; Gen. Alex. Shaler, New York; Gen. A. D. Streight, Indianapolis; Capt. T. H. McKee, Washington; Gen. W. H. Powell, President, and Col. C. G. Da-

The association will also open headquarters in the chapel of the High School, corner of Broad and Sixth streets, Columbus, during the week of the G.A.R. grand Encampment, where it is hoped every Union ex-prisoner attending that meeting will call and register his name and join in the Reunion of comrades to be hald during the

THE developments of the week do not bring any comfort to the clamorers about the surplus. The bottom has dropt out of their whole campaign of misrepresentation, and there is no avenue of escape for them.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND. The following letters were received last week from Posts remitting collections for the Logan Monument Fund:

Col. Hughes Post, 168, Decorah, Iowa., Commodore Conover Post, 2, South Sinwell Post, 288, Great Bend, Pa...... 8 50 From the following members of Centerville Post, No. 207, Centerville, Ill.; J. E. Lilbitter ... Thomas J. Mathewa..... James McCabe..... Fosius Cox...... J. H. Akin ......

HEADQ'RE HEERT BROWN POST, No. 276, CLARKSBURG, Mo. J EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: At a special meeting held at California, Mo., tha following donations were made to the

Wm. H. Mengel ..... M. Gordon M. Williams. W. M. Barnhill. August Seyffert .... as. S. Roth ...... Diris S. Rohrback....... Affalter ..... James Callin ....

Yours, in F., O. and L. D. STAHWAY, Commander. Gastin Post, No. 154, Troy, Pa...... 2 30 From the following members of Carmen Post, No. 101, Ada, O.:

Dr. H. Thomas..... Davis G. Engle.... W. MoLaughills . C. Heggeman. owis Poling .... . D. Woodard. J. Hull. Conner.... aarles Garrett .. W. Kinsley.... Tall & Brewer. r. Campbell... D. Eastable ... J. Baldwin .... sac Garwood... Handley .... L. Bauman. A. S. Read... Agnew Welch... S. Poling .... H. J. Young .. Vm. Paric... l. 8. Lehb.. H. Head..... Vm. Lautz. George Guyton.. McKinley Bros .... C. S. Ames. tev. Campbell R. Park... Garwood... . Bouders ...... Richardson .... D. Morrison d. D. Gilbert. W. Manning ... A. F. Ringhari. M. S. Charles.

HEADQ'RE G. A. CUSTER POST, No. 79, 1 MILLBURY, MASS., Aug. 21, 1888. EDITOR NATIONAL TRINGRE: Please find inclosed money order for \$30 for the John A. Logan Fund, contributions of comrades and friends of Goo. A. Custer Post, No. 70. Our Post is small, so picase

46 10-cent contributions.

accept the small gift. Yours, in F., C. and L., R. D. Loomes, 80 90 Sargent Flunkett Post, No. 184, Ashburnham, Mass..... Eudora Post, No. 133, Eudora, Kan. S.,... James B. Matthews Post, No. 6, Farsas Charles Devene Post, No. 27, Oxford, J. V. Claments Post, No. 263, Mozwequa, S. F. Jordan Post, No. 417, Primghar, Barbura Fristobie Post, No. 11, Brook-Members of Post Mo. 839, located as Toulon, Hear Jos. Fleming ....

J. M. Brown ....

SINCE his entrance into the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, ex-Gov. Norman J. Coloman has devoted a great deal of wellduced into Congress instructing Postmasters | directed energy to the solution of the great engar problem, and under his able management our knowledge of the best methods of producing sugar from sorghum has been immensely increased. It is believed now that the problem hasbeen fairly solved. If the experiments now begun with the sorghum crop in Kansas result as hoped for we have fairly begun an era of independence of foreign nations for our own sweets.

> THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE is for every thing that is best for the whole country. It differs from other papers in having no local interests to subserve. It is the only truly National paper in the Nation.

SOLDIERS IN CONGRESS.



of Lima, O., who represents the Fourth District of Ohio, composed of the Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer and Shelby, was born in Berlin, Holmes Co., O., Aug. 16, 1841; received a common-school and academic education; enlisted in the Union army as a private in the 128th Ohio, rose to the rank of Lieutenant and served till the end of the war; studied medicine, and practiced his profession for 18 years; was elected Mayor of Bluffton, O.; served as a member of State Democratic Executive Committee; was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Allen County, O., and served from February, 1882, till October, 1886, when he resigned, and was elected to the 50th Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16.959 votes against 10,753 votes for B. J. Brotherton, Republican; 853 votes for Hickernell, Prohibition, and 83 votes for Alexander, Labor candidate.

Comrade Yoder is a member of the Commit-Affairs. He has been very active and successsoldiers residing in his district.

their proclivity for raising worthless dogs they would have more interest in the woolelip of the country. Packs of hungry hounds and flocks of sheep do not neighbor well together, and there are at least 100 mangy curs south of the Ohio and the Potomsc to every sheep. Yet the people of the South complain of their poverty.

GEN. SHEEIDAN studied the French and Germans carefully during their war, and thought they were fine soldiers and officers, but he never hesitated to express the opinion that at the close of our war a Union or a rebel army would have whipt either of them without particular difficulty,

THE railroads are in the forced immigration scheme, too. They carry immigrants from New York to Chicago for \$5, where an ordinary American citizen has to pay from \$15 to \$25.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PENSION BILL. He it enacted by the Senate and House of Stylvessont atives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be. and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, upon application therefor, the names of the surviving bonorably-discharged offi-cers and calisted man of the military and naval services of the Duited States who actually served 00 days, or more, subsequent to the 4th day of Murch, 1861, and prior to the 21st day of December,

Sec. 2. That pensions under section 1 of this set shall be at the rate per mouth of one sent for each day's service rendered; and payable only from and after the passage of this not for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto: Probled, however, That in each and every case where the service so rendered was less than 800 days, the pension shall be at the rate herein established for a service of 800 days, to wit, \$8. Sec. 8. That all invalid possioners who are now

receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose Congress, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act at his election at any time: Provided That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period.

Sec. 4. That if any honorably-discharged officer or culisted man of the military or mayar service of the United States, who served during the period specified in section 1 of this act, has died, or shall bereafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall be placed upon the pension-roll upon her applica-tion at the rate of \$12 per month: Provided, That said widow was married to the deceased officer, or enlisted man, prior to the passage of this set. And provided further. That all pensions granted to widows under this set shall take effect from the date of death of the husbands of such widows. respectively, but not dating from any date prior to the passage of this act,

this act shall not apply to those persons under the political disabilities imposed by the 16th Amend-Gen. J. M. Schoffeld, the Commander of the Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ 1,000 clerks, or such additional force as may, in his | York. now employed in the Pension Eurenu, to adjudient all claims arising under the provisions of this act

within two years from the date of the passage thereof. And be il further exacted. That the Secre tary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ 500 additional clerks, or such force as may be necessary, in the office of the Adju tant-General, United States Army, to dispose of the increased work consequent upon the passage of this act. And be it further enacted, That the several United States Pension Agents be authorized to increase their clerical force, subject to the spuroval of the Secretary of the Interior, to an extent necessary to promptly dispose of the increased work consequent upon the passage of this act, not to execod 12 at each agoncy, and whose salaries shall be paid out of the moneys to be appropriated by this

Sec. 8. That so much as may be necessary to pay the pensions provided for in this act, and to pay for the increased elerical force to the offices of the Commissioner of Pensions, the Adjutant-General, and the United States Pension Agents hereinbefore authorized to be employed, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, Sec. 9. That any agent, attorney, or other person

not who shall directly or indirectly, contract for demand, receive, or retain, for his services or in strumentality in presenting and prosecuting such claim, a greater sum than \$10 (payable only upon the order of Commissioner of Pensions, by the Pension Agent making payment of the pension allowed), or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due such pensiones or claimant, shall be deemed guilly of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. Pro-vided, That no see whatever shall be allowed to any person whomsoever in any onse where an invalid pensioner is granted an increase under the provis-Sec. 10. That all laws or parts of laws which conflict with the provisions of this set shall be, and the

same are, hereby repealed. MARCHING THROUGH NEBRASKA. Air-Murching Through Georgia,

BY MATE SHOWNLESS SHERWOOD, The following tribute to the Nebraska veterans as written for the 11th annual Reunion, held at forfolk, Neb., extending through the week begin ning Aug. 27. H. C. Matrau, Chairman of Exceative Committee, writes that it would be sung as the pening anthem by the Glee Club, when the camp vas turned over to the Department Commander and at all the Reunion Campfires. Commander-in Chief Rea and Gov. Theyer are among the enum-

Bring the good old bugle, boys, the one we used to When we went a soldiering in Dixie long ago; Just the same that leads us on with victory aglow, As we go marching through Nebraska.

When the war was over and all the fighting done We turned our faces westward and fresher victo We've hoisted up "Old Glory" to great the setting

As we go marching through Nebraska, Yes, we've made a gallant fight and battled night

Our herds are on a hundred plains, our valleys Our sons and daughters are the best of any over

As we go marcaing through Nebrasks. We've get the Union standard in the hearts of all We've sounded forth the rally of the land we love

the best: In all our wide dominions there is not a soul op-As we go marching through Nebraska,

Every State is coming to join our royal race, Within our mighty empire the patriot finds his

As we go marching through Nebraska.

place,

Though our heads are allvered, our steps are grow-Still our hearts are bounding as they did so long

Fill the old canteen, dear boys, and let the juices

flow. As we go marching through Nebraska. Bring the good old bugle, the boys are out to-day, Fly the Union colors and let the crowd make way; soldier should be, receiving at the hands of his Loyalty is still at par, whatever croakers my,

CHORUS: Hurrah, hurrah, we'll bring the jublice! Hurrah, hurrah, the dag that makes you free! So we sang the chorus, and thus it e'er shall be, As we go marching through Nebraska.

Capt. Charles H. Rockwell, 5th U.S. Cav., who

# PERSONAL.

As we go marching through Nebrasks.

died here last week of paralysis of the brain, was a very bright young officer. About 10 years ago he narried the daughter of the late Col. Charles W. Moulton, U. S. A., who died last Winterin New York, the lady being the nicce of Senator John Sherman and Gen. W. T. Sherman, and a cousin of the wife of den. Nelson A. Miles. Capt. George B. Davis, who s premoted by Capt. Rockwell's death, served in the 1st Mass. Cav. for two years during the war, and then enterlog and graduating at West Polut. has been a Lieutenant for over 17 years, in spite of the fact that promotion is faster in the cavalry than tee on Pensions, and also of the one on Military | in the artillery or infantry. Lieut. Wm. E. Almy, who is promoted to First Lieutenant to succeed ful in attending to the pension claims of old | Capt. Davis, is the eldest son of that veteran sailor, Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, and was born in and 44 years. He was a member of the 2d M. H.

IF the people of the South could carb | appointed from Washington, graduating at Wast Point in 1879.

James Potter, an Irishman and an eld soldier, # rears old, applied to the Department of Charities of Pittsburg, Pa., one day last week for relief and was sent to the Poor Farm. Potter's history is that of a good many who fought for the Union, and who are unable, for the want of someone to klentify hem, either to go to the Soldiers' Home or to get the pension to which they are cutified. He sulfated at Pottsville, Pa., in the 5th U. S. Art. on the 28th of December, 1861, and was discharged on the 15th of April, 1864, and re-calisted on the same day at Washington, D. C., in the same regiment. He reorived his final discharge on the 15th of April,

Gov. Feraker, of Chio, who will ever be remainbered by the soldier element of the country for his strenuous exertions to keep the rebal fligs outstread by the Union armies during the wer in the keeping of the Government, commenced stranging the State of Indiana at Richmond on Thursday last for Gen. Harrison and a protective twiff for the United

Maj. Wm. H. Powell, who was this month premoted from Captain 4th U.S. Inf. to Major 22d Inf., was born and raised here in Washington, and when the rebellion broke out was a printer on the Evening Star. After serving the first three months in one of the District of Columbia bettallons as a private, he was appointed Licuispant in the 4th inf. in October, 1861, and become a Captain in 1865. He distinguished himself in scalon, and was brevetted for Antistem and again for the siege of

Maj. Charles J. Dickey, 5th U. S. Inf., has been ordered before a retiring board at Omaha, of which Gen. John R. Brooks is President, and a large number of officers of the 9th Cay, and 5th inf, have been ordered from Fort Roblason, Neb., to testify n the case. Maj. Dickey served during the war in he 13th fuf. (Gen. Sherman's old regiment), and was brevetted for Violesburg and the Atlanta cam-

Gen. E. F. Winelow, President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, was the Colonel of the 4th Jown Cav. The regiment held a Reunion last week at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Gen. W. W. Belknap, who commanded Crocker's Iowa Brigade and the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Corps, and who was the last communder of that corps, and was also olalms are pending in the Pension Office, or before | Secretary of War during Grant's term as Presdent, was the guest of Gen. Winslow. Gen. Bels. knap left Washington on Monday, Aug. 20, and met Gen. Winslow in New York the following morning, where they took a special car for Mount Pleasant over the New York Central Railroad Several other ex-soldiers of prominence were of the party, and the prespects for a grand time with the old veterans were very apparent when they left.

Gen. John M. Thayer, who has a splendid millitary record, was remominated yesterday by the Republicans of Nolumeka at Lincoln. Gen. Thayer has made as enviable a reputation as Governor of Nebraska as he did as a Union soldier during the war, and as a nomination in that State is equivalent to an election, we extend congratulations to the people of Nebracka for showing their good sense in renominating him.

Gen. Harrison Ailen, 151st Pa., is Chalman of the Republican Territorial Committee of Dakota, Sec. 5. That rank in the service of any officer or | Gen. Felix Aguus, of Baltimore, who was Major enlisted man shall not be considered in applications of the 185th N. Y., will probably receive the Es-Sec. 6. That Scotion 4716 of the Revised Statutes | publican nomination for Governor of Maryland. is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this act or to pensions under this act: Provided, That the Republicans polled 86,022 votes, and the Demo-

United States Army since the death of Gen. Shortdan, arrived in Washington on Sunday from New

Gen. S. S. Burdett, Past Commander in Chief of the G.A.B., bas a cottage at Colonial Beneit, Va., one of the numerous Sammer resorts on the Potomac River in the vicinity of Washington, Last week Gen. Burdett extended an invitation to his Adjutant-General, Col. John Cameron, of the War Department, to spend a week with him in this deghtful resort, which was accepted. Gon. Bur lett nd Col. Cameron spent a delightful time in sailng, fishing and many other ways common to these places, which siford ansusament and healthful or

Gen. John C. Starkweather returned from a three weeks' visit to Rook Enon Springs, Va., on Mon day last. The General raised the lat Wis, and brought that noble regiment to the Bast under President Lincoln's first calls for troops. They seted gallantly in the first Buil Run battle, and were in several skirmishes during their three months service. The regiment, after returning, re-enlisted for three years, and was sent to the Army of the Cumberland, taking part in all the battles in Kentooky and Tennessee in 1862-3. Gen. Starkweather was in command of a brigade at Chaplin Hills and Stone River, and commanded a division in the Fourteenth Corps. He was promoted Brigadier-General early in 1862, and was brevetted Major-General for galiantry. He has one of the best military records of our gallant valuateer arms for the suppression of the rebellion.

## MUSTERED OUT.

EVERHARY. - Ex-Congressman James B. Everpart died at West Chester, Pa., Aug. 28. Mr. Evoreart was very popular with all who knew him. He was a lawyer, and was admitted to practice in 1865. bree years later he went on an extended tour of Europe, Asia and Africa. He was absent for three years. On his return he resumed his profession, at relinquished it in 1850. When the war of the relion broke out he, in 1862, raised a company of nine-months men, and finally rose to the rank of Major. He was a brilliant and finished writer, and ontributed many gems to literature. STERRE.-Died at the National Military Home

Dayton, O., Aug. 10, Capt. John R. Steere, Co. K., 27th

Ili., and Co. G. 18th Ill., aged 45 years. He was long a sufferer from cancer in the atemach, from which he died. At one time Capt, Steere was quite rominently known in the West as the "Lightnin Calculator." He also compiled and issued a sma volume while here—"The Home (suide "-that had quite an extensive sale. He was much respected, and was buried by Veteran Post, No. 5, with all Hoyr.-Died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal.,

Aug. 6, David O. Hoyt, in his 49th year. Comrada Hoyt served during the rebeilion in Co. L. 9th Mag was mustered out as Sergeant-Major, and at the ime of his death was an honored member of Frank Bartlett Post, No. 8, and was buried under the auspices of the Post in the beautiful Evergreen McElroy. - Died at his residence in Lewis lounty, Ky., Aug. 13, John W. McElroy, in the

4th year of his age. Comrade McElroy served as a veteran in Co. K, 15th Ky, and was honerbly discharged July 15, 1855. He joined Croxton Post, No. 9, Department of Kentucky, Dec. 7, 1882, and for five years faithfully served the Order as Adjutant. The kind sympathy of courados is tendered the bereaved widow and children. SIMMERS.-Died at his home at Tracy, O., July 19, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Joseph Sim mers, aged 52 years. He served in Co. E, 51st Ohio Sconsey.-William H. Scoraby, Co. E, 115th N ., died at his home in Stratford, Fulton Co., N Aug. 8, aged 47 years. The funeral was attend ed by the members of Galpin Post, of which Com de Scoraby was an honored and worthy member, The comrades of Burrell Post attended in a body to pay their last tribute of love to one whom they knew as an honored citizen and true sold There can be no sulogy written upon the death of our comrade which will grant to him the many exellent qualities of manhood with which he was endowed. He was beloved by all who knew him. His memory will be ever cherished for the intense and loyal devotion paid to a true and noble wife and that grand old mother, who mourn the loss of a fond husband and dutiful son. After the war was ended Comrade Scoraby united with the army of temperance. His intense loyalty to his comrades and to the old flag during his long service led to sacrifices that produced a disease from which he has been a constant sufferer ever since, Freedom o'er our spreading plains moves on with at last passing from this life and entering the allent ranks of the great majority in the Grand Army AsH.-Brazil Ash, a member of Gen. Buruside

Post, No. 142, died at his residence near Oakes, Dake, recently, of inflammation of the bowels, Comrade Ash was born in New York State in 1826, making him in his 63d year. He was a veteran of two wars, both the Mexican and war of the rebelion. In the last war he was mustered into the service as private of Co. A, 121st N. Y., July 16, 1882, and was mustered out as Corporal in August He was wounded in the right breast in front of Petersburg. He was buried in the Grand Army lot at Hillside Cemetery by Gen. Burnelde Post. There was a very large attendance of old soldlers, and the beautiful and impressive service of the Order was used. He was laid to his last rent as a comrades every tribute of respect.

ADAMS. John S. Adams, a well-known citizen of Camden, N. J., died at his home Aug. 21, of paralysis of the brain at the age of 63, after un illness of two weeks. He was born in Philadelphia, and after the war removed to Camden. He was a member of the North Baptist Church, T. M. K. Lee, jr., Post, No. 5, and of the Shiffler Hose and Old Pioneer Fire Department of Philadelphia. He leaves a wife and four childr

EDWARDS.-A. H. Edwards, a member of the famous Pennsylvania "Bucktula," died at Sow-ard, Neb., of typhoid fever which he contracted while in Libby Prison. He served two terms as Commander of Seward Post, and was honored and

FARWELL .- George C. Farwell, a member of the lst N. H. H. A., died at his home in Milford, N. H., Aug. 10, of apoplexy, aged 49 years. He was Com-mander of O. W. Lull Post. PITHAN. - Thomas C. Pitman, Co. G, 15th N. H., fied at Barnstead, N. H., Aug. 4, aged 77. Morlarty died at MORIARTY. - Barthelomew funchester, N. H., Aug. 12, of heart disease, aged S years. He was a member of Co. K, sth N. H. also a member of Louis Bit! Post.

WILKINS.-Charles L. Wilkins, of New Rosian, N. H., was drowned in the river at this place on he evening of Aug. 13. He was a member of Co. E, 8th N. H., and Louis Bill Post, of Manchester. ALLEN.-Lester H. Allen, one of the most respected and well-known citizens of Farming N. H., died Aug. 15 of congestion of the brain, aged